

# Supplement to the P. C. Advertiser.

## Is She Eugene's Daughter?

A rumor prevails in Paris that a beautiful young girl bearing a remarkable resemblance to ex-Empress Eugenie is about to begin law proceedings to compel the recognition of her claim to be a daughter of that unhappy lady.

## Preparing for Labor Troubles.

The Prussian Government, fearing that strikes are impending, has issued a decree ordering the police to interfere in case strikers intimidate workmen. Extra vigilance is ordered against strikers connected with the social democratic agitation, the leaders of which make use of the strike for higher wages to widen the breach between employees and employers and to increase the workman's hatred of existing political and social order, and thus to bring about a great rupture between the laboring class and their employers. Socialist meetings and publications will be put under energetic surveillance. District Governors are authorized to demand troops, if necessary, for the enforcement of these measures.

## May 4th.

The management of the Money Order Department of the San Francisco Postoffice is severely criticised at Washington—Dean of Arizona introduced a resolution in the House authorizing the President to offer a reward of \$25,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo—The railroad strike in St. Louis is declared off—Catholic opposition to the Knights of Labor is very pronounced in Canada—The situation in Greece is still regarded as critical.

## Strikes and Strikers.

A crowd of socialists and others started yelling towards the McCormick Reaper Works, half a mile from Chicago. The police were immediately telephoned for and soon arrived, and drawing their revolvers fired indiscriminately into the crowd which scattered in all directions. Five persons were wounded, but no one is reported killed. The entire reserve force of the city police has been ordered to preserve order in the vicinity of the trouble. The scene at McCormick's works was riotous in the extreme. At least 150 police had arrived on the ground and were coming in patrol wagons. By this time the windows of the factory had been riddled with stones and bullets, and the wagons while on the way to the scene stopped to disperse a noisy crowd. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers jumped from the wagons, and by the vigorous use of their clubs soon sent the rioters flying in all directions. Then they turned and began driving the noisy crowds out of the saloons in the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately. Inside of the fence of McCormick's works, officer Rafferty had a very narrow escape. A rioter came up behind him and was pointing a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieutenant Shoppard struck the would-be assassin with his club, shivering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow. At 5 o'clock the police were forming a hollow square, inside of which they escorted McCormick's men up beyond Twenty-second street without trouble. On occasion a few stones hurled from a safe hiding place. Four men were found wounded with bullets.

## Fatal Explosion.

Another terrible explosion occurred at the Pinole branch of the California Powder Works. It spread havoc among a portion of the company's property, and killed one white man and three Chinamen. This is the third disaster of the kind from which these works have suffered. The first occurred in January, 1882, the next in September, 1883. The entire loss of this latest explosion is estimated at \$5000.

## May 5th.

The new Hawaiian treaty, now before the Senate, is already meeting with strong opposition.—The Senate passed the Postoffice Appropriation bill at New York, forty-seven of Stanford's Palo Alto calls were sold for \$46,855.—Charles Crocker is not yet able to sit up.—Queen Victoria opened the British Colonial Exhibition in London.—Gladstone was enthusiastically received on his return to London.

## BOMBS.

The Socialists and Strikers Resort to Dynamite.

Chicago was the scene of another bloody street riot, mainly incited by the foreign Socialists and Anarchists. The rioting in front of the McCormick Reaper Works. There a great mob attacked the police, but were repulsed, two police being badly hurt and a number of rioters were wounded. Angus Spies, the editor of a socialist paper, issued an inflammatory call for a meeting to be held at the Haymarket. He advised all workmen to use dynamite against the police and to shoot and kill. The meeting was held in the evening, and an immense mob of excited men was addressed by several Socialists. When the excitement threatened to become dangerous the police were called out. As they marched up, dynamite bombs were thrown into their ranks, killing two men and wounding a large number. The police used their revolvers, and the mob returned the fire, but the guardians of the law soon overpowered the rioters and they were dispersed. The accounts of the fatalities are conflicting, but it is known that two policemen were killed, four fatally injured, and that not less than fifty were more or less hurt. About twenty Socialists, nearly all wounded, are under arrest, while it is estimated that fully fifty of the rioters and lookers-on were injured. Rioting also took place in Milwaukee. The militia were called out and put an end to the disturbance.

## Treaty Topics.

At a regular meeting of the State Central Committee of the National Labor party at San Francisco, the following was adopted among other resolutions: Resolved, That we protest against the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands and demand the abrogation of the present treaty.

## May 6th.

William Leaman was shot and instantly killed by McAllister at Woodland; jealousy is supposed to have been the motive. The campaign against Gladstone's Irish bill is becoming very active in England.—Eastern Emperor won the race for the Chester cup at Chester, Eng.—Haggin's Tyro won the mile-and-a-quarter dash at Lexington, Ky.—Fourteen men were buried by the collapse of a building in St. Paul.—The Senate has made the Chinese bills a special order for May 10th.—The nomination of C. R. Polard to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico has been rejected.—The Senate has confirmed Governor Zulick of Arizona.

## Carrying the Mails.

The committee's provision for carrying the foreign mails, as finally amended by the Senate and agreed to, reads as follows: For the transportation of the foreign mails by American built and registered steamships, to secure greater frequency and regularity and dispatch, and greater speed in the carriage of such mails to Brazil, the republic of Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich and West India and Windward Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Australian colonies, \$800,000. And the Postmaster-General is authorized to make, after due advertisement for proposals, such contract or contracts with the owners of American steamships for terms of not less than three nor more than five years at the rate of compensation not to exceed 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between the terminal points in the most direct and feasible sailing course between such terminal points as shall be found expedient and desirable to secure the end above set forth; and if he shall be unable to make such contracts for any such required services, he shall, as far as possible, cause the mails of the United States to be carried to and from said places respectively in the best and most expeditious manner practicable, if possible in American vessels, and for a reasonable compensation, not exceeding the rate before mentioned. And the Postmaster-General, if in his judgment he shall deem it expedient, may contract for semi-monthly service between New York and New Orleans and the port of Rio Janeiro under the provisions of this law.

## Moving to Milwaukee.

The scene of rioting was transferred from Chicago to Milwaukee. At Bay View, near the latter city, a mob of rioters were fired on by the militia, five persons being killed and several wounded. The leaders of the riot at Chicago were arrested and will be held on charges of murder without bail. Mayor Harrison issued a proclamation forbidding the assembling of crowds in public places. A policeman was fatally shot while trying to arrest a couple of desperate characters. Dynamite and giant-powder were used in the rioting. The rioters were armed with the paper which was instrumental in inciting the mob the previous night. The citizens contributed \$27,000 for the relief of the victims.

## Words From the Wires.

Charles Crocker's side will compel him to remain quiet for some time, but he is cheery and hopeful. The New York police have not arrested Herr Most, the Anarchist, but are still searching for him. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are protesting against the speeches of Jeff Davis in the South. The Yankton, Sioux and other neighboring Indians are threatening trouble, and have invited Sitting Bull to join them. The Regent of Spain has offered General Guzman Blanco, President-elect of Venezuela, a man of war to convey him to his country. President Blanco has accepted the offer.

## A Large Part of Mandalay Burned.

The insurgents have got possession of Mandalay and destroyed by fire no less than 4000 houses. Among the buildings burned were the Chinese and Siamese bazars. The hostility of the natives, who remain loyal to the deposed King Thebaw, to the Chinese is intense, because of the Chinese openly avowed their indorsement of Great Britain's seizure of Burma. The officers commanding the British forces have telegraphed Lord Dufferin in India, that they are powerless to prevent the rebellious rioting of the natives and have urgently asked for re-enforcements.

## An Attempted Reunion.

It is reported that a complete re-union of the Liberal party was being arranged by the leaders of the different factions, and that the basis of the agreement would be the dropping of the Land Purchase bill, and the amendment of the home rule measure so as to include the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster. It was even stated that Gladstone and Chamberlain were negotiating on the basis of such an agreement. The attempt, however, failed, Gladstone learning that Chamberlain would accept no guarantees for the agreement except the draft of an amendment to the Irish bill.

## Another Note to Greece.

On the initiative of England a collective note, signed by England, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy, was presented to Greece. The note states that while the Powers recognize a friendly intervention of France, referred to by Greece in her ultimatum, such ultimatum as having been accepted and acted upon before the receipt of the ultimatum, they must require some more precise assurances that Greece will disarm. It is added that unless the demands of the Powers are promptly acceded to, the signers will withdraw their Ministers from Athens.

## May 7th.

The ninety-seven colts and fillies sold by Senator Stanford in New York brought \$84,850.—Lord Hartington will introduce in the Commons a motion to reject Gladstone's Irish Home Rule Bill.—The news from Burma is causing much anxiety in England.—Senator Fair proposes the transfer of the Apaches to Santa Catalina island. The Senate will devote May 27th to enologies of the late Senator Miller.—The Bank of England rate of discount has advanced to 3 per cent.—General Logan will deliver the oration at General Grant's tomb on Decoration Day.

## The Chicago Situation.

There is a greater feeling of confidence apparent in the ability of the authorities to preserve the peace. The arrest of a few anarchists, insures a feeling that this element will no longer prove so troublesome, the more in view of the fact that the leading instigators of the recent trouble have been caged, with possibly a notable exception. The collection of evidence against the conspirators is proceeding rapidly.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of four striking switchmen employed by the St. Paul and Fort Wayne roads, charging them with obstructing the United States mail. One man was arrested by a Deputy Marshal. The Governor of New Caledonia has dispatched a transport with troops to the island to render any assistance that may be required.

The police raided the hall of the anarchists at 105 North Wells street and arrested a number of them. They seized a few muskets. At Pullman all the men at the Pullman Works and the Allen Paper Carwheel Car Works are still out. The locality was quiet and disorders were not reported. Fully three-fourths of the McCormick Harvester Works employees reported for duty.

## THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

### An Effort to Have the Discussion on It Made Public.

There will be an effort made when the Hawaiian treaty is taken up to pass a resolution providing for its discussion in open session. Since the publication of the treaty, many Senators hold that there is no longer any reason for discussing the question in secret, particularly as it is one which affects the commercial interests of the nation. Mills, of this House Committee on Ways and Means, holds that it will require an Act of Congress to give effect to the proposed new treaty, and the House, he says, will never consent to the continuance of the policy of paying an enormous yearly bounty to Hawaiian planters. The dates retained by the United States since the treaty went into effect amount to more than \$2,800,000. Mills and the majority of the Ways and Means Committee hold to be equivalent to a gift to Class Spreckels and a few others of that sum. Mills, who made the report from the Ways and Means Committee, in favor of a joint resolution to give notice to terminate the treaty, says he hopes soon to call up the resolution in the House, which he believes will pass it by a large majority. If the Senate persists in discussing the matter in secret, the course pursued by Germany in the Caroline islands is now before the Senate. For this reason some Senators declare that it would not be proper to discuss the matter in public.

It appears that the State Department has furnished the Senate with some important information relating to German designs in the Hawaiian Islands. Class Spreckels is said to be anxious to secure German protection for his interests there, and information on this subject and also relating to the course pursued by Germany in the Caroline islands is now before the Senate. For this reason some Senators declare that it would not be proper to discuss the matter in public.

A careful canvass made of the Senate shows that the removal of the old treaty without additional concessions will be impossible. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, who in Congressional proceedings was reported in favor of abrogating the treaty, has not much regard for its political value. Speaking on the subject he said: "So far as the idea of our establishing a sort of Jingo empire in the Pacific ocean is concerned, I have not much faith in it. The treaty is, that in case of war these Hawaiian islands will go to the strongest naval power, and it will not affect us one iota whether we have a treaty foothold there or not. Senator Gibson is in favor of discussing the matter in public, and he is strongly opposed to the treaty. He says: "The treaty is merely paying a bounty for the employment of Chinese and Portuguese laborers, and discriminating against our own people. The sugar produced by these people comes in free competition with that produced by our free labor. It crowds out taxed sugar from the Philippine Islands and Asia and diminishes our exports to those countries."

## The Cholera in Italy.

It is officially announced that the cholera has appeared in Venice and Vienna. Several cases and some deaths are reported in these places daily.

## All Quiet at Milwaukee.

All is quiet at Milwaukee. Troops continue to guard the threatened establishments at Bay View and South Side. No rioting or disturbance has been reported. The trouble is believed to be over. The arrest of the socialists who have been instrumental in urging on the riots continue.

## Notes from the Vatican.

Notwithstanding the objection of France to the appointment of a papal nuncio at Peking, the Pope insists upon establishing direct relations with China. M. De Freycinet, the French Premier, is negotiating with the Vatican with the object of establishing a modus vivendi.

It is officially announced that the Archbishops of Rennes, Reims, Sens, Baltimore and Quebec are to be created Cardinals.

## The Trouble in India.

Great excitement prevails at the Horse Guards over the news from Burma. Preparations for the dispatch of large reinforcements to India are being made. The news from India clearly indicates that Lord Dufferin does not reduce the force at his disposal for fear of an uprising.

## GREECE AND THE POWERS.

### The Foreign Ministers Preparing to Leave Athens.

The Greek Cabinet met and framed a reply to the collective note of the Powers. The representatives of the Powers consider it inadequate. The foreign ministers will leave Athens tomorrow morning. The British corvette Carysfort is in readiness to take on board Sir Horace Rumbold, a Turkish gunboat has arrived at Piræus to convey from Athens Tewfik Bey, representative of the Porte. Great excitement prevails. The soldiers of the garrison have been summoned to the barracks and it is reported that they will proceed to the front tomorrow. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies who are officers in the army have been ordered to the front. The General commanding the Greek troops on the frontier telegraphs that the Turks are massing and that he has ordered a similar movement of his troops.

The official journal of the Ministry says: As long as the pressure of the ultimatum of the Powers is allowed to remain, Greece will not discuss a single soldier from the army now mobilized.

## Massacre of Frenchmen.

The officials of the French New Hebrides Company on Espiritu Santo island have been massacred by a party of natives from Port Stanley. The Governor of New Caledonia has dispatched a transport with troops to the island to render any assistance that may be required.

## Mormon Missionaries.

There are a number of Mormon missionaries in Switzerland trying to induce the girls to emigrate to Utah, promising them happiness and prosperity. Some that have already been victimized write from Utah bitterly bewailing their fate.

## THE NEW HAWAIIAN TREATY.

### Full Text of the Measure Now Before the Senate.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There is a measure before each branch of Congress in relation to the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. The one before the House is a resolution that has been reported favorably from the Committee on Ways and Means to abrogate the existing treaty of commercial reciprocity between this country and the Hawaiian Islands. The measure before the Senate is the treaty negotiated in 1884 by Secretary of State Freylinghuyzen and Minister Carter. That treaty was sent to the Senate December 9, 1884, for approval by that body, but it remained in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs without any action being taken upon it until the present session. At this session of Congress, as soon as Morrill introduced his resolution in the House to abrogate the treaty, the Senate Committee took up the treaty that had been referred to it, and after considering it, reported it to the Senate with the unanimous report that it be approved. The following is the text of the new treaty, which, for the first time, is now laid before the public:

WHEREAS, A convention was concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, concerning commercial reciprocity, which, by the fifth article thereof, was to continue in force for seven years from the date after it was to come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties should give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and whereas, the high contracting parties consider that the increase and consolidation of their mutual commercial interests would be better promoted by the definite limitation, therefore, the President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands have appointed—The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Freylinghuyzen, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Henry A. P. Carter, accredited to the Government of the United States as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, who, having exchanged their respective powers, which were found sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties agree that the time fixed for the duration of said convention shall be definitely extended for a term of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratification hereto, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at any time during the said term of seven years or at any time thereafter.

ART. II. His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl river, in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance of said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

ART. III. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in the city of Washington the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1884.

[L. S.] FREDERICK T. FREYLINGHUYZEN.

[L. S.] HENRY A. P. CARTER.

In the printed copy of the treaty Article II is in italics.

Two things may be said of the proposed treaty. First, while it seems to give to this country certain privileges in compensation for the great benefit it bestows on the Hawaiian Islands, it in reality secures to this country nothing that the first-class Powers of Europe do not equally possess, except the retention of the duties on certain articles imported from the United States to the islands.

Second, it is doubtful whether the Senate has the right to give the existing commercial reciprocity treaty between the two countries without the consent of the House. As to the first statement, a comparative study of the treaties now in existence between the Hawaiian Islands and Germany, France and England shows that we gain no substantial advantage by the proposed treaty. Article II of the proposed treaty states that Kalakaua grants to this country the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl river and to establish and maintain there a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to the harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid. The exclusive right to last only while the treaty is continued. If this concession is to be of any value to this country, the United States will have to improve the harbor of Pearl river, so that ships of commerce and war could enter it. The United States would also have to establish a coaling station. After the United States has gone to all this expense, which would cost millions of dollars in the permanent improvement of that part of the islands, all these things would be forfeited when either country gave notice to abrogate the treaty after the expiration of the specific term of seven years.

But even with all these alleged privileges which the United States would have to pay for in vast sums, that country would have the more substantial advantages there than England or France or Germany now has by the provisions of the treaties existing between these countries and the Hawaiian Islands. In 1851 England concluded a treaty with the Sandwich Islands, as that country is styled in all European convention, the second article of which says: The subjects of each of the two contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other where trade with other nations is permitted. In like manner the ships of war of each contracting party, respectively, shall have the liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war of other nations are or may be permitted to come to anchor there and to remain and reside.

The ships of England by this treaty of 1851, have all the rights and privileges that the ships of the United States would have under the proposed treaty. English men-of-war and merchantmen could come to the islands and repair at the ship yards there without going to an enormous expense to establish a plant. France concluded a treaty with the Sandwich Islands October 29, 1857. The fifteenth article of that convention secures to all French vessels the same rights that the English ships possessed under the treaty of 1851. Germany has like privileges and every other country in Europe has the same rights. By the proposed treaty the United States, after improving Pearl river harbor, gains nothing

that the nations of Europe do not already enjoy.

It is a very doubtful question whether the Senate has any right to conclude this treaty without the consent to the House. Treaties that do not affect the revenue of the country can be negotiated by the President and approved by the Senate and go into force without being referred to the House, but treaties that affect the revenue must receive the approval of the House before they go into operation. The following is the language of Article V of the present treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands:

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America.

It took an Act of Congress to give potency to the treaty. The treaty was to last for seven years, and, further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same. The Act of Congress limited the treaty existence to seven years, or until twelve months after notice was given to terminate it. The new treaty proposes to extend it for seven years more. The Act of Congress did not confer on the Senate the right to extend the treaty for a new period. It is the opinion of leading men in the House that the new treaty would not go into operation until a law is passed by Congress to that effect.

## The Hawaiian Treaty.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes to that journal as follows:

The resolution of the Ways and Means Committee to abrogate the "Hawaiian Treaty of Reciprocity" should set thoughtful people to considering what the policy involves and what is the secret of the vitality of a measure, which for the past ten years, has withstood the fierce and unrelenting assaults of the combined forces of the rich and powerful sugar refiners of the East and the sugar-growers of the South.

At the time of the passage of this treaty the "San Francisco Chamber of Commerce" gave utterance to its convictions in these strong words: "Opposite the very portals of this commerce, and in its track lie these islands, keeping, as it were, watch and ward over this entire coast and commerce. Plant an active enemy upon them, and even if he were the most insignificant of the maritime Powers, he would probably annihilate the commerce." A power with a fleet consisting only of the Florida and Alabama would, entrenched in these marine fortresses, harass all profit out of it. In the hands of England and France the effect would be to enable either of those Powers to shut us out of the great highway of the Pacific and lock us up, so far as commerce is concerned, within our own mountain ranges absolutely at his pleasure."

Our army and navy officers concur in that opinion, believing, to quote Admiral Porter, that, "with the Islands the Pacific Coast is impregnable; without them it is defenseless." The London Times says, "The maritime Power that holds Pearl River Harbor and moors her fleet there holds the key of the North Pacific."

Every Administration for the last half century has unmistakably declared that no other Power should ever be allowed to control those islands. This treaty gives us for all practical needs that absolute control, through a proviso that the Hawaiian Government shall not dispose of any territory, grant any special privileges, or make any similar treaty with any other Power. Mr. John Bigelow recently said: "Though I never undervalued the importance of those Islands to the United States, since my recent visit to Panama I am disposed to regard the control of them of scarcely less importance than the control of Long Island, both to our commerce and our influence upon the seas. Under the treaty we secure all the control we need. To terminate will be to put the Islands up at auction, at which, whatever may be the result, we are sure to be the victims."

When Ishmiah ship-transit is accomplished, Honolulu will be one of the most important pieces of territory in the world for us, whether for peace or war."

And why this question of annulling so important a convention? The Pacific Coast men reply in their appeal to Congress: "The trouble is that the sugar refiners of the East are willing to sacrifice to their greed not only the commercial, but the political advantages we enjoy under the treaty. It is not public spirit, but private capacity that wages a persistent fight upon the treaty." Their chief organ, John E. Searies, Jr., who for many years tried to break down the treaty by charges of fraud—charges that he was forced to acknowledge, over his own signature, were pure inventions—now comes before Congress with new statements equally false and misleading. No one knows better than John E. Searies, Jr., that the treaty neither "created a monopoly of sugar" on the Pacific Coast "nor made it higher priced, and that the former monopoly of Class Spreckels is utterly broken down by a rival refinery which now takes the bulk of Hawaiian sugar, thereby making it unprecedently cheap on the Pacific Slope. The statistics he offers are equally untrue.

His absurd statement that the treaty has not benefitted the Pacific Coast is disproved by the earnest petitions of its leading business men for its continuance, by the verdict of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by the voice of its united press imploring to be saved from the baleful effects of abrogation. Over \$30,000,000 is now invested in the Pacific commerce created by the treaty, giving a trade of \$12,000,000 a year, and affording employment to a vast army of men in every line of activity, both on sea and land. Its annulment, to quote the *Alta-California*, "would be away at one blow one-fourth of the commerce of this coast, and turn over to England, lush, ripe, and profitable, the island trade, built up under the shelter of William L. Marcy's wise policy. How would New York meet a proposition to deprive her of 25 per cent. of her trade, especially if the painful exaction were accompanied by the exposure of her coast shelterless to attack?"

The year before the treaty two-thirds of the island trade was diverted to Australia. A Canadian agent has just returned from the islands, sent there to sound their Government as to the formation of a treaty similar to our own. Handicapped as the Hawaiian planters now are by the high cost of labor, they would perform turn in their extremity to the country which could best relieve their needs; and with cheap English and Hindoo labor, cheap English capital, and strong English protection, the islands would inevitably form (unless—as Great Britain dreads—Germany should outstrip her in the race for the rich prize) the long-coveted link to gird the Pacific chain of her possessions, stretching from the terminus of her "Canadian Pacific Railway" to the northern shores of Australasia. And with what face could we complain that England, Germany, or any other Power should pick up what we had so lightly tossed aside?